

Evening Telegraph

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The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

Es braust ein Ruf wie Donnerhall, Wie Schertzeckeln und Wogenrausch; Zum Rhein, zum Rhein, zum Deutschen Rhein! Wer will des Stromes Ruter sein? Lieb' Vaterland, magst ruhig sein, Fest steht und treu die Wacht am Rhein. Durch Hunderttausend zuckt es schnell, Und Aller Augen blitzen hell: Der Deutsche Jungling, fromm und stark, Beschützt die heilige Landesmark. Lieb' Vaterland, magst ruhig sein, Fest steht und treu die Wacht am Rhein.

THE 'PEACE CELEBRATION.

PHILADELPHIA has never been the scene of a more beautiful and imposing spectacle than that which enlivens her leading thoroughfares to-day. The wonderfully successful issue of the conflict of the Fatherland has awakened in the hearts of our citizens of German origin, and of the many thousands of other nationalities who sympathized with them, a feeling of devout thankfulness, which is being manifested in a magnificent manner. The German, while he has the happy faculty of identifying himself fully with the land of his adoption, ever keeps his memory green with remembrances of the home of his fathers, and while he weeps over its occasional misfortunes, holds himself in readiness to rejoice exuberantly over its triumphs. The late war was thoroughly a war of the German race, joined heart and hand to resist a threatened aggression. It was forced upon them to defend the historic frontier, the river Rhine, which, with occasional reverses, they have steadily held against all comers for a score of centuries; but as they have emerged from the conflict with new acquisitions, and as they have established new bonds of brotherly union, rendering the German Empire of to-day the mightiest power of Europe, the children of the Fatherland may well rejoice at so happy an issue. They have abundant cause to be thankful for their escape from terrible perils, for the suppression of internal feuds, and for the glorious future which opens to their countrymen. Valiant as they are in war they are essentially a peaceful nation; and the boon which, above all others, they will most prize, is the opportunity they have acquired to prosecute without fear or disturbance their diversified peaceful industries, and to lead the Continent in arts as they have led it in arms. Philadelphia is, in many respects, a German city, a large portion of her inhabitants being descendants of Germans who found refuge here more than a century ago from French invasions, while of the modern German immigration she has received a full share; but it is only demonstrations like that witnessed in our streets to-day which can give to every citizen a realizing sense of the number and strength of our German elements, and of the extent to which the whole city sympathizes with them.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The last move of the Washington Square property-holders to prevent the erection of the public buildings upon Penn Square meets with no more sympathy at the hands of fair-minded men than their other manoeuvres in the same direction. The fact is that the interested motives of these people and the mean tricks they have resorted to to carry their point deprive all their arguments of any force they might have had under other circumstances. The majority of the citizens of Philadelphia understand clearly that all the opposition to the Building Commission is due to the fact that, in compliance with the vote of last October, the commission propose to erect the buildings upon Penn Square, and they are heartily sick of a controversy which was thought to be definitely settled by a popular vote, which declared emphatically that Penn Square should be used for the purpose for which it was set aside at the foundation of the city by William Penn. The members of the Legislature will do well, therefore, to hesitate before they attempt to aid the anti-Penn Square ring by voting for the Connell bill, or any other project to obstruct the commission in the performance of its duty, and we can assure the representatives from this city that they will be held to a strict account by their constituents if they prove themselves to be the slaves of the ring in this matter. The Sunday papers yesterday were unanimous in their condemnation of the last dodge of the anti-Penn Squarites, and we commend their utterances to the attention of our Senators and Representatives who may feel disposed to vote for the Connell bill. The Transcript, which advocated the Washington Square site until a majority of voters declared for Penn Square, now demands that the will of the people shall be respected. It said yesterday:— "The matter under consideration is a plain one. It is whether a set of speculators in real estate in the vicinity of Sixth and Chestnut streets, within a square of the Sunday Transcript office, shall hold the public by the throat while they put money in their petty purse. And, after all, that is the whole sum and substance of the controversy. If they can win, they will reap thousands, and the public interest will not in any degree be promoted. If they lose, they will still retain a fair equivalent for all their investments, and a great public necessity will be answered, and accommodations will be provided for municipal purposes in keeping with the character, interests, and progress of Philadelphia."

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The Mercury reduces the anti-Penn Square controversy to first principles in this fashion:—"The only real and honest ground of opposition to the Building Commission and the law creating it, and declaring its power and duties and ordering, is either a hope to re-open the question of site as to give those who own real estate on and near 'Independence' and 'Washington' Squares a chance of ultimately having either of those sites adopted, or, if not, defeating the erection of buildings for the city anywhere for any period of time. This inconsistency, factiousness, and utter failure to accomplish anything in a matter of so much importance, is worthy only of children, and disgraceful alike to our Councils, the State Legislature, and a certain portion of our citizens. The Republic expresses these eminently correct views:—"A large city like Philadelphia must not be crippled by the efforts of men whose sole ambition appears to be to have their own property improved that their purses may become more plump, and the tax-payers and the men who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow will never permit it. With an immense population rapidly increasing, with miles of buildings going up annually, and with streets being constantly opened, graded, and supplied with water and gas, a large expenditure of money is absolutely necessary, and yet with all our growth and superiority in every point of view, except probably commercial, over every other municipality in the country, we are behind them all in the character of our public buildings. The large majority of the voters have expressed their wish at the ballot-box, and the city council of the House cannot afford to ignore that decision."

The Times says with regard to the speech of Mr. H. W. Gray before the Committee on Municipal Corporations of the House:—"The effort of Gray before the House Committee on Municipal Affairs was one of the best of his life, and he deserves the thanks of this community for the noble stand he took. It is worth while for the members of the Legislature to note the fact that, with the exception of the Transcript, these papers have no property interests in the vicinity either of Washington or Penn Squares, and that the Transcript, while advocating the selection of Washington Square so long as the question of a site for the public buildings was an open one, has been prompt to indorse the popular verdict and to demand that the popular will shall be respected by the minority of the citizens of Philadelphia and by the representatives of the people at Harrisburg."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TAX-PAYERS CONVENTION. The State Convention of Tax-payers held in South Carolina last week is something of a novelty in American politics, but the general character of its proceedings indicates that it will probably aid in accomplishing useful results. Whatever may be the ulterior objects of those who were actively concerned in this movement, it does not appear from the record that they aimed at any mere partisan results. All direct allusions to State or national politics were carefully avoided, and while we presume that the bulk of the old Rebel aristocracy, they seem to have based their future operations on an understanding with the Republican Governor of the State. Sensible men of all parties and factions are justly alarmed at the extravagant expenditures which have been made of late years, and at the lack of judgment and prudence exhibited by ignorant and venal legislators; and they have, seemingly, resolved to make the best possible effort to extricate themselves from their existing dilemma. It is a matter of complaint in the Palmetto State that these difficulties are attributable to ignorant negro legislation, but we doubt whether the Democratic legislation of New York State and city is, in equity, economy, and forbearance, much better than the modern South Carolina system; and even in this State and city there have been so much neglect, extravagance, corruption, and inattention to vital interests that it is a mere question of time when our citizens, too, will be compelled to unite, without distinction of party in a common movement against the imbecility, ignorance, and corruption of their officials.

OBITUARY. The Composer Auber. A cable telegram announces the death of Auber, the distinguished composer of the French school, many of whose works have long been very popular in this country. Daniel Francois Esprit Auber was born at Caen, in Normandy, on January 29, 1782, and was consequently in his eighty-ninth year at the time of his death. He was the son of a Paris print-seller, and at a very early age acquired a great faculty in drawing and music, and played with good execution on both the piano and violin. His father consented to his becoming a composer for the stage, after finding by repeated trials that he had not the slightest inclination or tact for business. In 1813 Auber produced his first opera, Le Sejour Militaire, but it proved rather a failure. His second production, Le Testament et les Billets-doux, completed in 1819, did not produce a much better effect. These were both operettas of the comic order. His two following works, produced in 1821, La Bergere Chateleine and Emma, were, however, rather more favorably received. These were followed by L'ecole in 1822, La Niece in 1823, La Concert a la cour and Le Cocarde in 1824, and Le Macon and Fiorella in 1826. These fully established his reputation, and were each very successfully brought out. The work regarded by many as his greatest, Mosaniello, or La Muelle de Portici, was next produced, and fully crowned the popularity and renown of the composer. This was a historical tragedy, founded on incidents

of the Italian insurrection, and was composed, along with several of his other operas, in partnership with Eugene Scribe, who furnished the libretto. In this opera the composer's independent style was first fully displayed, he having formerly confined himself exclusively to the school in which he had been educated under his master Cherubini. La Fiancee de Malre was composed in 1829 and Fra Diavolo in 1830. This latter immediately became the most popular of his comic operas, and in connection with Mosaniello has since held the stage uninterrupted. Other operas followed in quick succession even down to the present day. Among them may be mentioned L'Escol, in 1834, Le Domino Noir, in 1837, Haydee, in 1847, Zanetta, and Les Diamants de la Couronne, as the most popular. Indeed, his great fertility during the whole of his long lifetime was not the least of his many remarkable traits. His later works are, however, of a very light and superficial character, contrasting strangely with his earlier masterpieces, which were the best types of the sparkling and pleasing French style of composition, as opposed to the more intellectual German. Most of this composer's works remain as they first left his pen, he very seldom condescending to alter. As soon as one work was completed, he dismissed it from his mind entirely, and turned his attention to something else. It is said that he made a point of never hearing any one of his operas performed a second time. Auber was made a member of the Institute in the section of fine arts in April, 1829, and was created a commander of the Legion of Honor April 29, 1847. He became grand officer of the same order August 8, 1861. He composed a piece for the opening of the great International Exhibition held in London in 1862, and was also a member of the musical jury of the great Paris Exposition. Previous to the late war he held the position of Director of Music in the Chapel of Napoleon III.

NOTICES. "LET US HAVE PEACE." THE GRAND PEACE FESTIVAL OF OUR GERMAN FELLOW-CITIZENS, ON MONDAY, MAY 15, 1871. ALL PERSONS IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN THE MOST MAGNIFICENT PAGEANT EVER DESIGNED IN PHILADELPHIA, WILL PLEASE OBSERVE CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS: TO PARTICIPANTS IN THE PARADE! 1st Suggestion.—Much depends upon the appearance of each individual, and to look exactly right, you should be clad in clothes from WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL. 2d Suggestion.—If you must have a pair of Black Pants, remember you can get them for from \$5 to \$10, warranted the best in town, at WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL. 3d Suggestion.—You will need White Gloves, and, perhaps, a new Cravat. These, and all other Furnishing Goods, are to be had also at WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL. 4th Suggestion.—Waste no money in buying your clothes, but get good clothing at the very lowest prices, for which you must go to WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL. Suggestion 1st.—To fully enjoy this grand display you must have on a new Spring Suit from THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, W. & B.'S OAK HALL. Suggestion 2d.—As the boys are going to have a holiday of it, improve the opportunity by bringing them to THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, W. & B.'S OAK HALL. Suggestion 3d.—Remember that for men and boys there are no prices so low as at THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, W. & B.'S OAK HALL. TO STRANGERS. One Suggestion.—Do not fail to call and look through the greatest business house in America. You will be heartily welcome whether you come to buy or not by WANAMAKER & BROWN, AT OAK HALL, MARKET AND SIXTH STREETS. Nos. 529, 534, 536, and 538 Market street, and 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13 South Sixth street.

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